

## EASTERN IDAHO CHRONIC DISEASE COALITION

### Mission Statement:

*“Promote partnership to improve prevention, detection, and management of hypertension, pre-diabetes, and diabetes through education for patients, providers, and the public to improve the quality of life for our community”.*

### Who We Are:

The Eastern Idaho Chronic Disease Coalition (EICDC) is an independent, volunteer organization comprised of a network of various organizations working together to improve the lives of all people in Eastern Idaho affected by diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and other chronic conditions.

The EICDC was established in 2015. Meetings are held quarterly on the second Wednesday of any given month at Eastern Idaho Public Health. The main goal of the coalition is to share resources and help strengthen community programs and events that help foster an environment for healthy living. The 2016 Idaho’s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for the Eastern Idaho area reported the following:

- 2.9% of adults have ever been told they had coronary heart disease or angina (3.9% statewide).
- 2.6% of adults had ever been told they had a stroke (2.6% statewide).
- 9.8% of adults had ever been diagnosed with diabetes (8.9% statewide).
- 19.3% of adults did not participate in physical activity in the past month (20.2% statewide).
- 63.2% of adults were overweight (64.5% statewide).
- 25.5% of adults were obese (27.4% statewide).

Through the efforts of this coalition, we will encourage and promote public and professional education programs with regard to awareness, prevention and early detection of heart disease and diabetes and its complications.

For further information on how you can join **Eastern Idaho Chronic Disease Coalition** or for questions, please call- **208-533-3157** or visit [www.EIPH.idaho.gov](http://www.EIPH.idaho.gov).

This publication was supported by the Cooperative Agreement Number. DP18-1815PPHF18, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.